BACK PAGE

Munich's Youth Information Centre operates successfully for three years

Two hundred thousand young people between the ages of fourteen and 25 live in Munich and make up approximately 14.6 per cent of the total population. The generation gap often leaves these young people totally at a loss. In order to help them Munich has set up a Youth Information Centre. This has been going now for three years and has proved successful. Young people enjoy visiting the Centre and often do so. Munich's Youth Information Centre is now seen as an example by many other cities in this

M unich's Youth Information Centre at number 22 Paul Heyse Straße began its work at the end of 1967 and can look back on three successful years. Last year it had no less than 37,823 visitors of which 15,836 were seeking specific information.

The others came to take advantage of the facilities offered. They read newspapers, watched television, held discussions, listened to radio or records, read prospectuses, drank coffee or did their schoolwork.

The Youth Information Centre phone operators have been kept busy, too, with 29,721 calls throughout 1969.

Karl Baumann, 35, a former mechanic, youth officer in the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions and at present an alderman responsible for youth matters is the head of the YIC.

From behind his bushy beard he

exudes friendliness and a desire to be helpful. His chief co-worker, Annemarie Preissner is only ninetcen years-young. Experience has shown that she is a valuable member of the team since she inspires greater confidence in people of her own age.

Sponsors of the YIC are the Munich Youth and Culture Organisation, the district youth group and the Municipal

Mr Baumann said: "The Information Centre is meant as a kind of shop-window for young people so that they always know what facilities they have for spending their leisure and pleasure hours profitably.

In Munich there are at present 32 leisure centres for young people, where they can rendezvous. They have at their disposal halls, stages with modern equip-ment, discotheques, television and music rooms, photo labs and indoor games and sports centres.

The Centre is intended to give young people encouragement to indulge in hobbies and to give them direction. If they want to make contact they can do so at the YIC or at least find out from there where they can find the sort of company they are seeking.

The slogan of the YIC is: For every

question an answer. And all the information passed on to young people by the centre is free of charge. Apart from these relatively simple tasks

the Youth Information Centre has a number of far more difficult problems of



the young with which they are asked to help. In 1969 more than 5,000 young people came asking for advice of a highly personal nature.

If an indictable offence is involved the YIC asks for the assistance of the Youth Office or in some cases provides free legal aid, as long as the young people involved are in agreement with this.

In other cases they are told the punishment they may expect for what they have done if caught. In all cases anonymity is strictly kept. It is only in very rare cases that Karl Baumann has to turn the case over to the state authorities.

Time and again young girls come to the YIC for help, wanting the Pill. The girls are advised to go to the "Pro Familia" organisation which is run by doctors and

In these tricky cases the YIC nearly always tells young people where they can go for the best expert advice rather than giving what is of necessity no more than a rague rule of thumb. This advice is always given in the strictest secrecy and free.

Many young people who have run away from home have resumed contact with their parents again via the Youth Infor-mation Centre. The reconciliation programme usually begins with an exchange of letters or a telephone call, which is

who matters in the Federal Republic.

then followed up by a meeting bethe parents and Karl Baumann.

"The premises look madly pethe geois," Annemarie Preissner compand And a fifteen year-old boy readily with her on this point. Certain waiting-room looks rather house. waiting-room looks rather bourger its blue table tops and its publi-

And the lemonade and coffee with its wall covered with poster amburg, 18 February 1971 like a teenagers' room from back out Year - No. 462 - By air

A grant of 50,000 Marks is to be to the YIC in the near future the Ministry for Inter-German Relation handbooks is to be put on offer a newspaper stands are to have eoppapers from the East Bloc count

The YIC has already made itself!

Hamburg and Berlin are now phila critical stage.

Hamburg and Berlin are now phila critical stage.

Northal Semple a critical stage will be a matter of

will be used to to improve the Detente efforts in Europe have reached a critical stage

to young people far beyond the bulle attempt to bring about a re-of Bavaria. Würzburg has already pro-its young people with a similar or emany and, last but not least, in and tion and in Dortmund there is a flow found Berlin and a return to normal for

Nortrid Semminonths rather than weeks, and may be (Münchner Merkur, 15 Januar) pager still. It is all the more important to draw a clear distinction between smoke Water baby and fire, between what is really happening and propaganda, between words and

A new world record in under toment is, to all intents and purposes, by Eva Gaenzinger in Munich. The heattendant talks on Borlin, including swimmer covered over 33 yards in Bonn and Its three Allies have for some seconds.

Last October little Eva demonstratisfactory solution to the Berlin problem swimming skill to Health Mirn, agreed right down to the last looking on she swam unassisted folks fact and so are the other members of nutes.

(WELT am SONNTAG, 27 December of the Soviet can likewise be assumed of the Soviet

ion and its allies that they are fairly il aware of what the West wants and at it is prepared to give in return. Or, indeed, vice-versa. Certainly diplo-

ats empowered accordingly could reach eement in a matter of days.

Nowadays, however, politics is no long-merely a matter for diplomats conring behind closed doors. The smoke ropaganda is an integral part of the

IN THIS ISSUE

CENTREPIECE Comprehensive comparison i, of life in the Federal Republic and the GDR

HE ARTS Marcel Marceau's 'Candide' in Hamburg

DUCATION Page 8 investigation into children's leisure time activities

ARKETING Cigarettes — to advertise or not to advertise

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE QU ^{riew} is included with this issue.

inle and a fair proportion of recent into can be classified as part of the pagandistic superstructure.

ke, for instance, GDR Premier Willi with West Berlin, the Soviet thing shots from America and the oxlow at GDR border checkpoints on roads between West Berlin and the deral Republic.

position criticism in this country forms as much a part of this ply. There are four main bones of this country fail to adopt a more realistic ention, the first three of which

present relatively little difficulty. The fourth is the real problem.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

So far, gratifyingly enough, there has been little argument as to what represents a satisfactory Berlin agreement. The Opposition, bearing in mind the position already outlined, agrees but prefers in the interest of current negotiations not to debate the issue.

There has also been precious little discussion of the second point. But for Social Democrat Herbert Wehner's misleading comment that failure of the treaties would be a disaster and but for what may already have been an overlong diplomatic silence on the government's part agreement could probably easily have been reached.

It would unquestionably be most regrettable and rather unpleasant for this country but it would by no means be a catastrophe if the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw were not to be ratified for the time being because the other side is either unable or unwilling to make a reasonable contribution towards a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

The third point was raised by the Opposition. It is the suggestion that ratification of the treatles be made dependent not only on a Berlin settlement but also on progress in relations between the two Germanies.

This demand is politically absurd and the presupposed succession of events so unrealistic that it is out of the question no matter what any member of the government may have said at any

Which brings us to the fourth point, the differing assessment of the repercussions of Bonn's policy in East and West. The attitude of the West to Bonn's

policy towards the Eastern Bloc is an inexhaustible topic for speculation. Everyone quotes whatever suits his own line of argument — and is bound to find some suitable quotation or other.

to Moscow and Soviet Premier Alexei

Mr Kosygin is also reputed to have

had proved a disappointment to the

Kremlin and that Moscow might have to

The weight these arguments really carry

I t may have been Soviet ambassador Dobrynin but it would appear to have Moscow clouds the been his deputy at the Soviet embassy in waters of Ostpolitik Washington who was responsible for the statements published in the American understanding press to the effect that Moscow has lost

interest in a continuation of Willy There can be no doubt as to what Moscow, it was alleged, is no longer in purpose comments of this kind are negotiations between the two men resuch a hurry as regards ratification of the intended to serve. They are designed to treaties and will therefore not be ratifying boost political pressure on the Federal on Brandt's terms, that is, the negotiation government in Bonn and Induce the of a satisfactory settlement of the Berlin government, which is closely associated question as a sine que non of ratification. Similar statements have already been with its Eastern policy, to show greater readiness to compromise out of sheer nervousness about the Kremlin's future made - during ex-Christian Democratic Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder's visit course.

These moves are not isolated. At the same time Soviet diplomats have tried to convince the British and the French that intimated that the Brandt administration the only way to bring about a solution is to abandon the rigid outlook adopted by the United States.

The Americans, on the other hand, are told by the Soviet Union that the two great powers ought to act in accordance

Ambassadorial congé

The Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic, Samyon Tsarapkin, is returning to Moscow. The Russian embassy will be headed by Valentin Falin. Semyon Tasrapkin took his leave of President Guatav Heinemann on 2 Fabruary.

will not be clear until a later stage. What governments think and do will be of far greater importance until such time as a Berlin agreement is either concluded, postponed or proves a failure, and with it the ratification of the Moscow and

Renercussions in the East are of considerably greater importance. More thoughtful members of the Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union. Richard von Weizsäcker, for instance, have recently been sounding a warning

Chancellor Willy Brandt's detente offensive, they point out, is a blow at the Achilles heel of communist party and government machines, which have always feared (fears that have again come to the fore following the Polish unrest) that to dispense with this country as a scapegoat and to intensify contacts with Bonn in

particular are bound to weaken their regime and either reduce or render more difficult control over the musses. This is one of the reasons for the increasingly heetic campaign against this country and against so-called Social Democratism in the

C 20725 C

This too is the reason for Herr Ulbricht's increasing resistance to a return to normal as practised not only by Willy Brandt but also by his opposite numbers in Moscow and Warsow.

Walter Ulbricht will and cannot come to heel before Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek do and is more likely to come a poor third.

To this extent Weizsäcker and others contradict Christian Democratic parliamentary party leader Rainer Barzel, But does this mean that Willy Brandt is wrong? Does he have to apply the brakes

with their own interests and ignore those of smaller powers in order to achieve a

Continued on page 2

satisfactory settlement in Berlin. The GDR is involved to the extent that Premier Willi Stoph has outlined in public what State Secretary Michael Kohl has been demanding of Egon Bahr of the

commenced Herr Stoph evidently hopes that in view of the forthcoming local election in Berlin and elsewhere a certain degree of hunger for success on the part of the Social and Free Democrat coalition will favour GDR policy in that the government will be tempted to overlook the drawbacks of the GDR proposals.

Whatever the initiators may hope of these tactics there cannot, until proof is forthcoming, be any talk of serious negotiations between East and West, certainly from the viewpoint of increased security in Central Europe and respect for the interests of all concerned.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 February 1971)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Frankfurter Allgemeine

One of the world's top ten

ember of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media

U.S.A.

Advertising representatives. I.N.T.A. International and Trade Advertising 1560 Broadway, New York N.Y. 10036, Tel. 212581-3755 Tel. 212/966-0175

For Subscriptions: German Language Publications, Inc. 75 Varick Street New York, N.Y. 10013

"Zeitung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a desig-

nation that reflects both the Frankfurter Allgemeine's underlying

purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin

and the whole of the Pederal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and

correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from

all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed

daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers, 20,000 are distributed

8204

U.K.-Advertisement-Office 10 Cannon Street London, E.C. 4

For Financial Advertising Throgmorton Publications Limited 30 Finsbury Square London, E.C. 2 Tel. 01 - 6 28 4050

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by

at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the

paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of eyeryone

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter

Aligemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its author-

ity, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

Great Britain:

Room 300 C - Bracken House Tel. 01-2363716

For Subscriptions: Seymour Press Brixton Road 334 London, S. W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain's EEC entry vital to all concerned

Britain's Common Market entry nego-tiations might be taken from a con-made of them. temporary play. The reality is apparently unreal, laughable and quite absurd.

It is misleading even to use the word negotiations. The Brussels talks are not negotiations in the usual meaning of the word. Basically Britain can only say yes or no to the proposals agreed on by the six member-countries of the European Economic Community (EEC).

Britain is, of course, bringing influence to bear on the course of these protracted consultations, direct influence too. Yet there are no negotiations about the major problems relating to British entry. Apart

Detente efforts

Continued from page 1

or relapse into inactivity merely because his policies get on the nerves of the intransigent and the fearful on the other

The answer could only be yes if a communism more modern in outlook than that of Stalin were an impossibility, The outcome of a detente offensive would in that case be either more resistance on the other side or the collapse of the system, both of which would have incalculable repercussions on

Despite the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia Willy Brandt and Foreign Minster Walter Scheel are working on the assumption that in the final analysis reforms are possible even in the Soviet

They must, of course, come from within, but the climate of world affairs can render them more difficult by means of cold war or make it easier for them to come about by means of its opposite. It is Bonn's wish to make its own modest contribution towards a relaxation of tension within the framework of the Atlantic alliance.' Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 5 February 1971)

o mark the New Year the Peking

People's Liberation Army Daily published

their usual joint leader.

People's Daily, the Red Flag and the

A softer note than last year's was

sounded but the reader was left in no

doubt that the People's Republic of

of the founding of the Chinese Com-

A number of measures undertaken in

munist Party

Agreement was reached in no time at all about the customs union, a far from unimportant point, but discussion of the future role of sterling is sparse and confidential and discussion of the role the new, major free trada area is to play in world trade and international affairs is non-existent.

Agriculture, on the other hand, is the subject of endless debate even though it is only a minor sector of the economy in industrialised countries. There is dramatic debate on an agricultural policy that is costing unconscionable sums of money and coming to appear increasingly monstrous.

Yet this is the policy Britain had to accept lock, stock and barrel despite the foreseeable fact that the extension of present EEC agricultural policy to other countries will only multiply existing

The greater EEC is visibly sliding into a situation in which there can be no telling whether it will succeed in coping with the power it is accumulating. Absurd but

stand why Whitehall is having difficulty in explaining to what is still a largely insular-minded general public what bene-fits are to be derived when the only obvious and immediate consequence is that the price of butter will double within a matter of years.

A visit to London today makes it dramatically clear that the British public, whether interested in politics or not, views 1971 as a watershed.

People remain cool, calm and collected despite the GPO, BEA and Ford strikes but most of them know or realise that the decisions facing government and parliament this year are similar in significance to the Attlee government's decision to grant India independence in 1947.

The Heath government is fighting on three fronts at the same time: for fair entry conditions in Brussels, for modern strike legislation in the Commons and,

last but not least, against inflation inherited from the Wilson administration along with the balance-of-payments surplus.

Mr Heath proposes to fight and win on all three fronts. He feels he has the support of a silent majority, particularly as regards strikes.

Europeans in all three parties hope in the course of the next few months to convince doubters by means of a fullscale campaign that the inevitable initial difficulties can be overcome, that Britain has in any case no viable alternative and that in the long run Britain stands to gain no end of benefit from membership of the European Common Market.

It is against this background that the tough note common to Geoffrey Rip-pon's speech in Brussels and Anthony Barber's speech in London are to be

The aggressive and sarcastic note sounded by Mr Rippon can only have come as a surprise to people who rated Britain's statements of intent on contributing towards the cost of BEC agricultural policy during the transitional period anything more than an inevitable aspect of a Balkan bargain.

There will, of course, always be an element of Balkan bargaining about negotlations involving major politics, far-reaching decisions and large sums of money. But Mr Rippon seems to have succeeded in making the Six, particularly France, feel a little less sure that they know all the answers. The figures are to be re-examined.

This dispute over millions and percentages is rendered particularly difficult of solution because not even a computer can accurately forecast the burden on Britain. its budget and balance of payments and on the EEC should Britain remain economically weak and sickness-prone.

The way Brussels works there are two months in the year, July and December, in which major decisions are taken. If Ted Heath and Harold Wilson are unable to report to their autumn party conferences that entry terms have been negotiated that they consider to be fair and acceptable even pro-Europeans, tired of a decade of waiting, will strain at the leash.

Even for Common Marketeer Ted Heath there are limits to readiness to compromise. Were the negotiations to fall it would be a major disaster for both Britain and Europe as a whole.

Hans Herbert Götz (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 February 1971)

China's claim to world-power status undeniable

China continues to regard the United States and the Soviet Union as the two million young people from the cities who have had the benefit of a higher educapowers that represent a danger to world tion have been settled in the countryside "Following the teachings of Mao Tsein order, so the official story goes, to tung," the article ran, "the Chinese bridge the gap between town and country people stand firmly on the side of the and contribute towards swifter develop-

proletariat and oppressed peoples and nations all over the world. China will ment of the countryside. Last year People's China also emerged never behave like a superpower, neither from the diplomatic isolation in which it immersed itself during the cultural revolu-Last year was not unsuccessful for tion. Ambassadorial posts allowed to ·China. The domestic situation was conremain vacant during the cultural revolusolidated. The first new Party committes tion, including Moscow, have been re-

were established in a number of provinces (they need to be set up before the Fourth Countless state visits have been paid to National People's Congress can be con-Peking and diplomatio relations established with Canada, Italy, Equatorial Guinea, vened). attained to the second In the New Year message it was Ethiopia and Chile, announced that the People's Congress

Any number of South-East Asian counwould be held this year, though details tries that used to tag along behind the were not forthcoming, it will probably United States are now trying to establish not meet until later in the year. On 1 July links with Peking. China colebrates the fiftieth anniversary

Peking took advantage of the US invasion of Cambodia to undertake a major diplometic move. Mac Tse-tung emerged from six months in scolusion to the course of the cultural revolution have assure Norodom Sihanouk of Chinese been brought to a conclusion. Twenty support. In calling for a conference on

Indo-China Peking has gained greater influence on the course of events and outmanoeuvred the Soviet Union.

Successes are also reported in the economic sector. The third five-year plan is claimed to have been brought to a successful conclusion. For the eighth time in as many years last year's harvest was good. Industrial production was also considerably boosted.

China appears to be in sounder economic health than ever before. It is to continue largely to rely on its own resources in pressing ahead with economic reconstruction. Austerity will remain the keynote of the fourth five-year plan, which according to the New Year message is to start this year.

Last but not least China again boosted its aid to underdeveloped countries. Chinese economic aid consists of either non-repayable or long-term interest-free loans, terms no other country or private institution could hope to equal.

The People's Republic of China considers it to be its international duty to help less-privileged nations. China has not lagged behind in technological development either. Last year Peking put its first satellite into orbit round the Earth.

There can be little stopping China's progress to world power, It already virtually amounts to a historic certainty.

Christian Roll (Brankfurter Rundschau, 3 Pebruary 1971)

Eppler to discuss HOME AFFAIRS aid problems will

No. 462 - 18 February 1971

U Thant

n an appeal to the indusia countries of the West Erhard E the Bonn Minister of Developmen has called for a Western development any politicians on the government policy, aimed at a greater of the last a danger that the Federal Republic countries of Africa, Asia and ha for another "religious war" - this me about Ostpolitik.

This, he told the Council for Rarely have spokesman for the Bonn Relations in New York, presupposedition taken such pains to stress points all bi- and multilateral aid measured in common with the Opposition as an or- and muthatern aid measures of a common with the Opposition as accordance with the targets of development the debate on the state of the nation. countries and their development its main stress in these points is on the The "concerted dialogue" of all devity of the Federal Republic as active in a country should be led haranteed by the Western Alliance and developing country itself.

The minimum requirements for a Eppler, who is in the United Stretcher value of the Berlin prob-

Eppler, who is in the United States of the Bernin prob-development aid discussions and an which are, however, only vaguely meeting UN Secretary-General Unitined. stated that combinations of the Despite all attacks on the government kinds of development assistance will Christian Democrats and Christian the keynote of the future. the keynote of the future. Programmes must be evolved the ridges. The state of the nation debate bine a variety of measures at the many previous debates.

promoting the development of one it is striking that representatives of the or sector of the economy.

The Minister emphasised that overment are stressing more than over second development decade Bonnifester compulsory and speaking with second development decade Bonnifester compulsion, since it has become ed to adopt a strategy whereby riear that the Ostpolitik is going to be a would increasingly be vetted not enough business and one that is not proof their contribution towards common disappointing results. On the other growth but also for the repersion the CDU/CSU is meeting with great they have on social structures. He difficulties in any attempt to leave just mended other donor countries to the thread of the Ostpolitik untouched same. or sector of the economy.

same.

Wen though in the early stages the This change in development aid sposition underlined points in common gy is not without effect on foreign justly in its efforts to check the Ost-Dr Eppler feels. For once developilitik and partly in the desire not to be aid is primarily aimed at service behind. interests of the developing co-Critics maintain that the Bonn govern-themselves. Critics maintain that the Bonn govern-themselves.

Short-term clashes with a donor is Ostpolitik. On the other hand it must try's foreign policy targets are in taken into consideration that the means out of the question, "but a same of entering talks with the Soviet ment aid is not a suitable marinton with the possibility of signing a responding to swift changes in the featy was too precious for us to let it slip national situation. Friends came?

bought."

We now know that Ostpolitik was bought."

We now know that Ostpolitik was estimated to lose tempo and become more only good development aid policy as effort and more difficult as it came in the long term also amount it to the Berlin problem and the foreign policy. A consistent policy to the Berlin problem and the foreign policy. A consistent policy hore of an effort presumably than the tries themselves was, he said, also become more that set themselves was the said also become more that set themselves was the said also become more that set the said also become more and the said also become more that set the said also become more that the said also become more and the said also become more that the said also become more and the said also become more that the said also become more that the said also become more and the said also become more that the said also become more than the said also become more that the said also become more that the said also become more than t

tries themselves was, he said, also amendment between at the set country's foreign policy interests.

Since it was the government that set erlin up as the stone on which the noted. So must technical assist undations of detente with the East particularly educational projects and the built or the stone on which grammes aimed at improving social the stone on which it forward any attitude now other than

Within this framework the man at the hope within the framework the man at the said and the hope the said and the hope within the framework that with the Berlin negotiations. ackward.

Barzel is right when he maintains that
(Suddentsche Zeltung, 2 Februar) gailonships between the two Germanies

The German Tribund and down the country we now hear

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editoria talk and file of the Opposition Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editoria talk and file of the Opposition Otto Hainz, Editor: Alexander Anthony talk that Ostpolitik has achieved lish language sub-editor: Geoffrey Perils Exact opposite of what was intended. General Manager: Heinz Reinecke. Distance of what was intended. tion Manager: Georgine von Piaten.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 tensions and a hardening of atAussicht, Hamburg 22. Tel.: 2 20 12 6.

22 14733. Bonn bursau: Konrad Kadir

66 Adenaueralies, 63 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 This is, of course, unfrue with regard to lex: 08 86396.

an's relations with Moscow and Wardverlising rates list No. 8 --But for all problems in which East in is involved the accusation hits

Annual subscription DM 25.
Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlage rei, Hamburg-Blankenses. Distributed USA by: MASS MALLINGS, Inc. 549 We Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN Treprint are published in cooperation reprint are published in cooperation selected in the public of Germany. They are piete translations of the original tall, way shridged nor editorially redraited. barriers that the German Demo-Republic is at present throwing up warked by an unusually high degree in all correspondence please quote per scription number which appears on be per to the right of your address.

warked by an unusually high degree ideological hard-lining and active indefance. The government's only alternive is to blacken the name of East lines a "disturber of the peace".

Or Richard Preiherr von Welzsäcker has targed the

be not improved but have worsened

a not relaxed tension, but has created

'religious war' DIECTOZEIT

Ostpolitik could lead to another

policy which is "an unfortunate mixture of excessively far-reaching willingness to grant material concessions and excessively far-reaching provocation." But how else is tension to be relaxed than through material concessions coupled with firmness in principle?

When the Cold War was at its coldest "social democracy" was a minor problem for the GDR, but in the course of the process of detente it has become a matter of life and death. But is it wrong to relax tension simply because the road to detente is strewn with difficulties and

Weizsäcker is certainly not calling for a return to the deceptive angry peace of the Cold War. But in the Opposition there is a strong tendency to march backwards into the fifties, to that period of all-or-nothing politics which quite logically led to nothing.

One indication of this is the CDU/ CSU's attempt to make ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties depend not only on a satisfactory solution of the Berlin question but additionally on progress in relationships between the two

Ouite apart from the fact that Berlin is after all situated in Germany and a settlement of the Berlin question must needs touch on inner-Gorman relationships, do the CDU/CSU have no inkling that they are thus taking over the political pattern of behaviour of those

left-wing Socialists whom they previously attacked so courageously with their sights set on the perfect outcome and little time for individual progressive steps that are decried or completely rejected?

How would the CDU/CSU react if a settlement of the Berlin problem was found which the Allies, the Berlin Senate and the Bonn government considered satisfactory? Would Rainer Barzel boldly declare that ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties was still not possible because no progress had been made in the relationships between the two Ger-

A large section of the CDU/CSU views its prejudiced attitude against Ostpolitik as confirmed by the objective difficulties involved in it.

The CDU party political conference passed a programme which scarcely matches up to the Grand Coalition's East Bloc policy. One strong faction that could only just be checked in time was the group that said "Soviet Zone of Occupa-tion" instead of "German Democratic Republic" and regards East Bloc policies as meaning mainly the passing of moral judgments on the communist system in general and the East Berlin regime in particular, as well as regarding the Bonn government as playing the role of the useful idiot that gives its seal of approval to the Communists.

Where these ideas are rife practical politics become impossible and degenerate to a declamation, to an attack on communist hegemonies and addresses to "subjugated peoples" assuring them that we are their allies.

This fruitless declamation of freedom which serves no purpose but to bolster

moral self-satisfaction was an outstanding factor of this country's East Bloc policies in the fifties and such arguments are being applied again by the CDU in the sphere of domestic policies.

For experts and politicians specialising in foreign affairs the parliamentary party leadership is talking in terms of keeping an open mind on the treaties if the CDU/CSU parliamentary party passes a draft plan on Poland, which leaves room for many interpretations and if a number of leading CDU politicians speak with Communists who are described by other senior CDU politicians as tyrants.

What is now to hold sway, the mood of the early fifties which has been revived for domestic policy purposes or the practical reasonableness of the seventies?

Schröder's warnings

It is not merely by chance that Gerhard Schröder warned his party not to be led astray by the emotions of a moment. The feeling that is at present growing within the CDU/CSU and is becoming more and more a basic and fundamental rejection of Ostpolitik may seem at the moment very useful to the Opposition on the domestic front.

Already the CDU is trying to make the elections in Berlin a plebiscite on Ostpolitik, But what do the CDU/CSU want to do if they return to power? Do they really believe the story of which many of their leaders are trying to convince themselves and others? Do they really mean to open new negotiations in Moscow and Warsaw on the treaties?

It is not that they must give up their Opposition role and no one would suggest that the opponents in Bonn should become one shapeless whole. The government and the Opposition must, however, try to curb the emotions stirred by the religious war" at home revolving round Rolf Zundel

(DIE ZEIT, & February 1971)

Ralf Dahrendorf calls Europe a 'giant in chains'

of Europe with no firm boundaries either Berlin and the German Democratic to the East nor the West.

This simple geographical fact goes some way towards explaining the inner tensions and outward pressures to which we Germans are subject and to which we bject others.

This fact also makes it clear that Westpolitik and Ostpolitik are inseparably

tied together for the government in Bonn and for the people of this country.

The historical and political dimensions of the geographical situation were discussed in the Bundestag during the state of the nation debate. These discussions have calmed down.

eign observers stated that the debate was of a very high level.

There are, in the main, two reasons for this. The Social Democrat/Free Democrat coalition government has realised that it can not make up lit a few months all the

ground that has been lost in Europe by the errors and omissions of decades, And the Christian Democrat/Christian Social Union Opposition has come to realise that its fall from grace in autumn

1969 was not just a professional hazard, not an event that could be made to un-happen if it bared its teeth.

Both reasons taken together mean that

the danger of a polarisation of political life with SPD/PDP voters wanting colarged the government with pursuing a operation with eastern Europe and CDU/

Germany, whatever the name is taken csu voters calling for integration in western Europe has become more remote.

Republic plus the Moscow and Warsaw troaties are all still making headlines. But the news value of the government's Ostpolitik has rather worn off. This is a good thing.
At least we no longer have to argue

about whether it was the politicians driving the publicists or the publicists driving the politicians into hectic action; the outcome being that both got out of

There is still talk of European policy which should by rights be called western European policy since Europe does not end at either the Werra or the Vistula.

Professor Raif Dahrendorf, a member of the European Economic Community Commission in Brussels representing this country, hardly knew where to end when describing this phenomenon.

There are fifty countries with six partners at the heart, and in addition associate agreements and preferences, with four countries on the walting list for entry. This is a mighty economic power stretching virtually from the northern polar regions to the northern boundary of South Africa and taking in the Mediter-

This is Ralf Dahrendorf's "giant in chains" about which he and many others are quite rightly proud, being full of patriotism for Europe. It is a new feeling

with many facets somewhere between national monuments and EEC regulations, including an amendment to the regulations for the constituents of

In fact all is far from quiet on the Western Front. The Werner Plan for an economic and currency union has fallen through along with the measures agreed by Willy Brandt and Georges Pompidou and now there is the crucial stage of negotiations for entry between the Common Market and the applicant countries.

The giant is not being unchained yet, but the question is now muscular will we allow it to become, how soft will its bones be and how melodic will the creature's voice be.

It is essential that this creature (Dahendorf's expression) should not become like Frankenstein's monster, deformed from birth with a warped mind, trampling on all good intentions as soon as it is released from the chains.

It is no use the CDU/CSU waving the flag of a European federal State that was dragged along in the mud when they were in power. It is not sufficient for Willy Brandt to come up with formulas of "pragmatism with definite aims in mind". If this western Europe is to become a better place and not just patched up ruins we must know: what kind of Europe? Far-reaching integration or just cooperation?

How much democracy and how much power in the hands of executives? What are the yardsticks to be set for social services policies? These are plain questions and fancy words from left and right will not be acceptable as an answer.

Rolf Breitenstein (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 February 1971)



Position as of 1969

CENTREPIECE

Comprehensive comparison of life in the Federal Republic and the GDR

This year's Report on the State of the Nation delivered to the Bundestag by Chancellor Willy Brandt on 28 January was accompanied by a study drawn up by a team of sociologists headed by Peter Christian Ludz of Bielefeld. The final version was decided after discussions with a political group headed by Leo Bauer, chief editor of the "Neue Geselischaft" (New Society). The study is divided into eight chapters. The first is entitled "The two German rump States in the world and their mutual relations - aspects and trends' and tries to define the political situation, The following chapters attempt a comparison of various sectors in the two states. They deal with "Population and Labour Structure", "Production and Productivity", "Chief Factors of Infrastructura", "Income, Comsumption and Standard of Living", "Chief Aspects of Social Security" and "The Position of Youth". All data were taken from the period between 1960 and 1969.

number of objections can be raised A against the attempt to compare living conditions in the two German rump states. Apart from the degree of error involved in converting data to comparable datum levels, it must also be asked whether there is any sense at all in taking figures out of their multiple context and forcing them into a statistical table.

The main distinguishing feature be-tween the Federal Republic and the Cornan Democratic Republic (ODR) is the whole period of their coexistence.

When isolating various spheres, there is the danger of neglecting the matter of main importance - the differences in their political and economic systems, the differing character of the interrelationship between various spheres and particular aspects of the resultant situation.

But this is still the most stimulating political study to have been published in a long while and is the most substantial contribution to the discussion of German

.. It provides material, not observations, It does not describe the true situation but does give; the reader help in viewing the true situation. It suggests the proportions and direction of developments, All in all, it removes many a basis for sweeping generalisations and animosity.....

The writers were aware of the limits of their work. They keep to their material, the statistical processing and comparison of data, with all the disadvantages that this method entails, the total

This prevents the work from following a trend that occasionally crops up in the Pederal Republic - the somewhat masochistic tendency to attach too much value to certain aspects of life in the GDR, : 100

When the material proves unsatisfactory, this is normally due to the lack of appropriate data or the fact that the method chosen cannot do justice to the subject. 'The section on the position of the young provides one example of this,

Some important, indeed cricial prob-lems have to be omitted including com-partsons; of laws governing industrial relations, investment, voluntary social contributions and the role of trades

unions.

The aim of the study was, in the words of the authors, "to show descriptively and empirically the differences parallels and similarities between certain social and economic spheres in the Federal Republic and the GDR."

industrial society aiming for growth and efficiency, as the authors of the book have done, the following features pre-

1. The Federal Republic proves to be a more efficient rump state than the GDR. Although the efforts of the GDR have obviously met with success, the gap between it and the Federal Republic has grown. This is most true of the social product, economic productivity and the

2. The GDR is less modern than the Federal Republic in a number of sectors that are important though not crucial for an industrial society. This applies to growth industries, service industries, power and transport. Though there is a greater proportion of workers in the total population, industrial productivity in the GDR is far lower, That means that in the GDR more people work under more difficult conditions and with less success than in the Federal Republic.

3. In the Federal Republic Individuals are allowed more standing, responsibility and free rein in all spheres than in the GDR. Examples of this are provided by the consumer share of the social product, the role of private transport and building.

4. There is a tendency in the Federal Republic to adopt a more discriminating and flexible attitude as regards institutions and output, so as to cater for as many needs as possible. The GDR on the other. hand ... prefers .. a .irelatively .rigid regimentation that is only capable of adaptation within a narrow limit and that aims directly or indirectly to level off differences or at least keep them within limits. Wages, prices and the social services provide examples of this.

5. The main advantages of the GDR are to be found in spheres where control can be centralised, clearly arranged and standardised, Education is one example.

6. Various developments that have been of decisive influence on the mode of life in the Federal Republic during the past twenty years have either not occurred in the GDR or are only just beginning. These include the growth of controstions

and the increase in traffic. Let us now turn to the authors' main findings in the individual sections....

Population and employment: The Federal Republic is far more densely populated than the GDR. More than three times as many people live in an area that is twice as big. Population figures per square kilometre are 245 in the Pederal Republic and 158 in the GDR: 1 Plant of

The gap is continually widening. The population of the Federal Republic is rowing, mainly because of immigration. wille the GDR population is stagnant;

The age structure is indeed the same in two rumo states, caused mainly by the two world wars, but the GDR has more old people. 22 per cent of the population there are over sixty years of age while the figure for the Pederal age while the figure for the like public is about 18.9.

Only 14.9 per cent of the population belong to the important age range between 40 and 55 in the GDR compared with the Federal Republic figure of 16.9 per cent per cent.

It is striking that people get married at a younger age in the GDR. The number of divorces is also relatively higher.

Population movements in the two states differ considerably. These

atates differ considerably. There is a greater movement of population in the lederal Republic and a stronger tendency to concentrate into convenations. Both

Taking as a basis the example of an trends are characteristic of a modern half of all passenger traffic is can potential.

Taking as a basis the example of an trends are characteristic of a modern half of all passenger traffic is can potential.

Private cars, motor cycles or mopel. That means that the GDR has only

Expressing it in figures, every year 48 per cent of the population of the Federal depublic move to a different town or local district. The figure for the GDR is only eighteen per cent. There is an interesting trend here as the comparable figure was 31 per cent two years ago.

In the Federal Republic one person in three lives in a town of over 100,000 inhabitants while the figure for the GDR

The proportion of the population at work is considerably higher in the GDR than in the Federal Republic. One person in two, or to be more exact 50.9 per cent, work in the GDR while the Federal Republic figure is 44.4 per cent. The GDR figure is one of the highest in the world and is only exceeded in Europe by Bulgaria and Rumania.

As the figures for males are practically the same, the difference is caused by two groups - pensioners who often continue working in the GDR and, above all,

in 1964 a total of 60.5 per cent of all

women in the GDR aged between 25 and 65 were at work while the figure for the Federal Republic was only 41.8 per cent. The proportion of people in various jobs is similar though there are differences caused by the varying degree of industrialisation.

Less people are employed in agriculture in the Federal Republic than in the GDR and there are more people in trade, transport and the service industries.

The proportion of university graduates is also higher in the Federal Republic. But the rise in the number of graduates of vocational colleges - 4.2 per cent in the GDR in 1964 compared with the Federal Republic figure of 4 per cent - and the number of people in technical jobs is the initial result of the encouragement and control of the education system in the

Chief factors in infrastructure: The most striking difference is that between the transport networks. While the motor-



way and trunk road network has been considerably enlarged in the Federal Republic, in the GDR it has largely remained stagnant, at the pre-war state. Work did not start on expanding the motorway network until last year.

The same is true of the railways, canals and trunk lines. Modernisation and expansion has only begun recently.

This is underlined by the ference, in the structure of goods and passenger traffic. Rail transport still dominates in the GDR though it is on the decrease. Threequarters of all freight still goes, by rail while the figure for the Rederal Republic is only a third.

The proportion of road freight is small six per cent of the total traffic compared with twenty per cent in the Federal Republic.

The proportion of canal traffic and runk lines is also low. On the other hand the ratio of the various types of transport and communication is far more balanced in the Federal Republic,

In passenger traffic the proportion of private transport in the GDR is lower than in the Federal Republic. Only one person in four has a car. No more than

Continued from page 4

roughly the same the gap between the two countries as regards social product has also widened overall.
Industry in the GDR only produced

about 25 per cent of what the Federal Republic did in the years between 1960 and 1968 in spite of having 34 per cent of the Federal Republic's labour force and out thirty per cent of its industrial

Power in the Federal Reputs of course the different economic supplied by various methods such a system with all that it entails for the oil and gas. In the GDR lignite, or organisation and running of the economy coal, predominates, supplying most This factor was not considered in the threequarters of the power. The was study though its importance can scarcely more modern forms of energy productby over-estimated. is still in its initial stages.

This is probably why energy production potential of the GDR is duction in the GDR is so suscept exploited only to a degree of eighty per bad weather. But about twenty a cent compared to a figure of ninety per less energy is needed in the seemt in the Federal Republic.

many houses per head were bull it Industry provides a similar picture. Federal Republic as in the GDE |: Growth industries such as chemicals and

war, one in five in the past sight industry and the food industry are more. The comparable figures for the GD strongly represented. twenty and ten per cent.

become increasingly larger and seconfortable while the size at least standardised pre-fubricated homes ture of this sector. GDR has remained the same - 562 in the Federal Republic.

tion is larger in the GDR than in the flower is invested in agriculture in the eral Republic.

This improbable result could be there too productivity lags a long way simply to different census method behind. A figure of forty per cent is different statistical definition for imputitioned for 1968, and house owners in the GDR in the incomes, consumption and standard of Federal Republic would be enough thing. The gap in the standard of living cause it.

The statistics can only offer the GDR has also becomes wider in recent when the number of indoor toiled them.

baths is considered. At the presents while the proportion of private considers this gives little information simplion in the social product has re-

Percentage of Nealth per capits expressed as a parcentage

Life in the two Germanies

rivate cars per 100 hou

private cars, motor cycles or moped. That means that the GDR has only proportion of private transport is saided from its industrial potential about Federal Republic is about threeques per cent of the performance recorded Though there is a trend in this dire in the Federal Republic. Labour proin the GDR, official policy there are discrivity amounted to only 72 per cent. damper. The prices of cars and pet a Statisticians believe that the GDR lags kept artificially high. The price of pechind the Federal Republic by anything transport, especially workers transportween three and seven and a half years, kept low. The price of workers transported this is more of a supposition than is only one third of what it is ranything else.

There are diverse reasons for this. One There are diverse reasons for this. One

Linked with this, is the fact that the

Republic than in the GDR, A .. The contribution of various sectors to probably explained by old maching economic productivity varies. In the GDR

But private consumption, reflects industry and agriculture predominate. In individual level of wages, is considered, transport and service industries is considerably greater. The third factor of infrastructus. "This means that those factors that do

sidered in the study is housing i not directly produce but supply and comparing the Federal Republic at distribute and whose importance in-GDR, the importance of the privates creases with the complex nature and can be plainly seen.

GDR, the importance of the privates creases with the complex nature and can be plainly seen. Between 1950 and 1968 three in pronounced in the GDR.

number of houses doubled here the motallurgies are less pronounced in the went up by only twenty per cents GDR than in the Federal Republic. Vehicle construction and oil refining are Italf of all houses in the fat particularly backward. Direct consumer-Republic today have been built the orientated industries such as the light

As far as structure is concerned, the Houses in the Federal Republic most deep-rooted differences are now to be found in agriculture. Collectivisation has completely changed the whole struc-

While the Federal Republic still has metres compared with 86 squares amily concerns with an average holding in the Federal Republic. of eleven hectares (27,5 acres), the GDR Each inhabitant of the Feed has cooperatives of over five hundred public has an average living pass of hectares. In recent years cooperation and square metres while the CDR figst concentration has led to even larger units. ninoteen square metres. But the ! In order to achieve the aim of selfclaims that the ratio of houses to production, more tion is larger in the GDR than in the findney is invested in agriculture in the

affairs this gives little information implies in the social product has redifference in comfort will on the implies in the social product has redisined about the same in the Federal Republic, it has dropped in the GDR sons are difficult in this sphere became 1969 its very nature. It is extremely do whether the statistics do indeed what they saem to.

But the general trend is unmistal difference between net incomes in the the GDR economy lags a considerable way behind the Federal Republic severage monthly net income is 1,007 productivity.

Although it has developed in sections in the Federal Republic and 650 has in the Federal Republic and 650 has its productivity must be on redistributed in the GDR. For working house fashion to the Federal Republic and 1450 harks in the Federal Republic in that its productivity must be on redistributed in the GDR.

Although the per cent growth has where they have remained fairly constant around 13.5 per cent.

Because of the wages spiral in the at less per head in the GDR and is ederal Republic and the raising of limits scarcely higher than in the Federal Re-Federal Republic and the raising of limits and contributions for social insurance deductions have increased here from 15.7 per cent in 1960 to 20,8 per cent in was previously thought to be true.

Higher incomes are almost exclusively a success of the last ten years. In 1960 net incomes were about the same in both the GDR and the Federal Republic. But while gross income has almost doubled since then in the Federal Republic, it has only

risen by about a third in the GDR. Along with the wages spiral in the Federal Republic, there have been pronounced differences in the various Johs. Incomes in the GDR are allowed little free play, though here too it has grown.
Almost half of all households in the

Federal Republic earn over 1,200 Marks a month compared with just about a fifth in the GDR. Almost one in three households in the Federal Ropublic earn over 1,500 Marks a month but only one in twenty in the GDR.

Prices have risen considerably over the past few yours in the Federal Republic compared with the largely constant price structure in the GDR.

Busic food prices, service industries and rents are all cheaper in the GDR. But the prices of industrial products, luxuries and a considerable number of food products are all much higher than in the rederal Republic.

Comparing the two shows that the advantages of low fixed prices do not balance the disadvantages of the exaggerated prices. The purchasing power of the GDR Mark is still below that of the Deutschmark and the more luxurious the goods are, the more it sinks.

Real incomes gap

When it is considered that rising inof cheap basic foods in the private household budget and leads to an increase in the attraction of expensive industrial goods, it can be seen that, as the report the Federal Republic and the GDR has grown considerably from about 32 per cent in 1960 to some 45 per cent in

This does not take into account the fact that quality, range and service in the GDR still often lag behind the Federal Republic,

State expenditure on culture, education and the social services must be added to this though it cannot be calculated exactly. However the report concludes that this expenditure probably works out

public when expressed as a percentage of the gross social product. The opposite

Main aspects of social security: Because of their common historical roots, the social services in the two German rump states are similar in character. Because of the different systems, their structure and the expenditure on them differ.

While the social services in the Federal Republic are divided onto various levels depending on group, profession and the organisation of authority running the schome, they are largely contralised in the GDR; The concerns also tend to participute more intensely in their functioning.

Contributions and payments are dynamic in the Federal Republic, adapting to the growth of the living standard. the GDR the social services are set in a tigld framework. For more than twenty yours thoro has been a standardised contribution limit of 600 Marks for social

That affects pensions more than anything else. A minimum pension of 150 Marks is guaranteed but its level still remains very low. The weaknesses of this system have been recognised in the GDR as the pensions reform of 1968 shows. Now people in the GDR have the opportunity of having additional insurance financed exclusively from nsurance contributions.

Payments in the Federal Republic are also higher than those of the GDR in other spheres, Conditions for the continued payment of 'wages' in cases of sickness are far more fayourable after the initial six-week interval. With war and disability pensions the degree of injury for which the pension is paid lies at two thirds as compared to fifty per cent in the

Mothers receive high once-only benefits in the GDR, though this is admittedly linked with a visit to an antenatal centre. This has obviously led to the infant mortality figures in the GDR being lower than they are in the Federal Republic where a relatively small flat-rate sum is paid at the birth.

The total proportion of social expenditure in the gross social product has averaged eighteen per cent in the Federal Republic in recent years. The figure for the GDR lay around 12.4 per cent.

It is striking that the number of industrial accidents in the GDR is only half as high as in the Federal Republic. It seems as if the industrial safety regulations in the GDR are more efficient than those practised in the Federal Republic. Training and education: Differences

between the GDR and the Federal Republic are most pronounced in this sector. In the GDR there is more specialisation, a loss complicated educational system, smooth transition between the various sectors, stricter control and a plain preference for technical careers.

In the Federal Republic there is a greater variety within the education system, the structure is more complicated and there is not so much stress on technical careers.

The greatest differences are to be found in the apprenticeship system, the development of vocational colleges and correspondence and similar courses.

Vocational schools predominate in the GDR with 58.4 per cent compared with the Federal Republic figure of 1.3 per cent. The proportion of the total period of education spent at these vocational schools is about forty per cent, twice as high as in the Federal Republic...

Two or three days a week must be spent in vocational schools in the GDR but only one in the Federal Republic. The training period is however shorter in the GDR - between two and two and a half years compared with three to three and a half years in the Federal Republic.

The advanced vocational schools have been both concentrated and specialised in the GDR, There are over 3,000 advanced vocational schools in the Federal Republic but only 189 in the GDR. There were still 256 there in 1960.

The number of pupils attending the advanced vocational schools has rocketed in recent years. In the GDR it rose 19.8 per cont between 1964 and 1969. The comparable figure for the Federal Republic rose by 11.8 per cent.

The proportion of advanced vocational school pupils is twice as high (2.4 per cent compared with one per cent). As in the Federal Republic the technical sciences and education are the most popular subjects, but in the GDR the percentage for the technical subjects is greater - 41 per cent compared with 39.3 per cent. But the number of teachers is smaller in the GDR when related to the number of pupils.

GDR emphasises specialisation

In the GDR's university system there is a trend to specialisation with the result that the number of faculties is dropping. The trend in the Federal Republic i diametrically opposed - many technical colleges have been made full universities and the aim is the integration of all further education into a comprehensive

Between 1960 and 1968 both the number of students and the number of universities has risen more in the Federal Republic than in the GDR, the number of students by 49.3 per cent compared with 20,7 per cent, in the GDR no new iniversities were established in the period between 1960 and 1968.

But the proportion of students is higher in the GDR, In 1968 fourteen of every 1,000 inhabitants aged between 18 and 45 studied in the Federal Republic while seventeen in every thousand studied in

Once: again, the technical subjects are stressed in the GDR. Between 1962 and 1967 the proportion of technical graduates rose from 14.9 to 20.4 per cent in the GDR, It sank during the same period in the Federal Republic from 10.5 to 9.3

25 per cent of all university students are on correspondence and similar courses while the figure for technical colleges is as high as 39,3 per cent.

A comparison with the Federal Republic is scarcely possible as correspondence and similar courses play no more than a small role here and are isolated from other courses of education. Hermann Rudolph

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschiand, 27 January 1971)

DRAMA

Peter Handke's most difficult work staged in Berlin

Wolfgang Wiens of Frankfurt's Verlag der Autoren says that Peter he tried to pass off 1 FC Nuremberg's Handke's new play Rittüber den Bodensee (Ride across Lake Constance) is not only the most difficult work from the bestseller workshop of the avant-garde's molly-coddled child but the "most difficult work I have ever come across".

Wolfgang Wiens should know. For the past two months he has been rehearsing the play for anything up to fifteen hours a day along with 28-year-old Peter Hand-ke, the author of Publikumsbeschimpfung, and Die Angst des Tonnauns beim Elimeter, Claus Peymann, the Handke connoisseur, backer and producer, and the cast, or collective, of the left-wing Berlin theatre, the Schaubühne am Halle-

Der Ritt über den Bodensee is a drama that is extremely artificial in construction and is only apparently a play of the conversational theatre. A spokeman for Handke's publishers has said, "I can understand everybody who tells me that they cannot get to grips with Handke's

Despite these alarming judgements, the Schaubühne has never before been the centre of such interest. The name Handke has become a symbol for shocks and sensation. And no other author is claimed as their own by so many groups at the

The young beat set accepted beat-set niember Handke as one of their own as showing his preference for subculture. He likes going to the cinema and goes there a lot. The weekly Spiegel claims that he goes ninety times a month. He plays pin-machines and likes football, both the real thing and the table-top variety.

team list for their match on 27 January 1968 as poetry.

When Handke openly admits that he would like the present social system to be overthrown, the left wing applauds.

When Handke is more discriminating in his judgment, even his opponents becomes more indulgent.

Handke has passed judgment on the cultural groups of the Socialist Students' Union: "Completely superfluous." He has spoken of the term Socialism: "A hackneyed word." He refers to the left-wing cultural ideologist Peter Hamm as "a teased-out cultural gangster",

He has described the work of many left-wing authors and "left-wing kitsch" Speaking of himself, he has said, "You cannot be an effective left-wing author."

When Handke signs books that his fans bring him "Roy Black" or "Heintje". people laugh along with him.

Literary criticism has been forced to discuss him since April 1966 at the latest. It was then that Handke went to the Gruppe 47 congress in Princeton and dismissed the work of "these grandfathers" as "trifling, idiotic and completely barren". He went even further. Handke, at that time 23 years old, spoke of descriptive impotence and descriptive liter-

Of course he too provides examples of descriptive literature. Critics almost unanimously slammed Die Hornissen.

But he was also able to establish himself as a successful innovator. With his anti-theatre plays such as Publikumsbeschimpfung and Das Mündel will Vor-



Peter Handke (left) discussing his work with stage directors Wolfgang Wiens and Dancers and mime artists have often Peymann

(Photo: Rest houghts and ideas to the stage and these mund sein he achieved what normally with a different reaction from the left the essence of Voltaire's work. Mar-

mund sein he achieved what normally only the Classicists achieve - he filled the theatres, small though they may have been and loud as the protests were before enerating into violence.

He rocketed up the bestseller charts with Die Angst des Tormanus beim Elfmeter (The Goalkeeper's Fear when facing a Penalty). Fifty thousand copies of this novel have been printed despite the fact that it is difficult to read.

In Ritt über den Bodensee Handke tries to depict the normal human behaviour in our society through quite banal statements and to prove that these remarks do not, as commonly supposed, function in a free interplay of forces but are pro-

Handke prefers to work with linguistic cliches and then proves that these stereophrases are so pregnant with meaning that the intended message meets

THE ARTS Marcel Marceau's 'Candide' in Hamburg

No. 462 - 18 February 1971

then Rolf Liebermann tried to sign up the French mime artist Marcel u as ballet director for the Ham-Staatsoper dance experts were so med at the prospect that he was set to give up the idea.
his whole project was condensed into

est appearence of Marceau as the reographer for Candide, which was ally premiered at the Steatsoper. is based on Voltaire's philosophical

of the same name, a work that has wed its capacity to do very well hout Claude Rostand working on it libretto and mime artists to bring it

with a different reaction from the licean's mimodrama is a new attempt that once again a pre-programmed reactive so utterly that even the action of Two examples from Handke's parthe novel was no longer discernable.

"Someone is buttoning up his p The music that Marius Constant wrote 'Are you going?' - 'No, I'm just be for it is practically unbearable. When the ing up my jacket." up my jacket."

solo harpsichord and percussion finally
Another person draws his shaifinish churning out sausage-meat music

together, 'Are you cold?' - 'No, la like a mincing machine the worst is still drawing my shoulders together.' " to come. Borrowings from Couperin are The fact that such meanings are turned into pseudo-dramatic modern film connected with these utterances and music by means of a large orchestra and a person does not become aware of moderabile ideas. Jean-Marie Auberson actual events until afterwards explain conducts.

title Ritt über den Bodensce. The costumes show that no expense has in the ballad Der Reiter and been spared. They are designed by the Bodensee (The rider and Lake Consta well-known Paris designer of stage kitsch, by Gustav Schwab (1792-1850) a Benard Dayde. Very, very chie! rides unwittingly across Lake Const. And now to Marcel Marceau's produc-When he hears what he has done, killion and choreography. He tries first of dead from his horse.

Hanns Lothar Scho action of Voltaire's novel. Immediately (WELT am SONNTAG, 24 lanuary) he comes up against situations that can only be expressed in words and certainly

of freedom he was allowed. The dail So imagine what happens when he comes

the compulsions behind a system to compute philosophique — satire of Baroque freedoms are only on the surface.

Confronted with the consequent his habits, he changes his habits, the two policemen and thus stops automatic course of life that hap viously functioned smoothly.

Uwe Brandner Intends his colour is for melling, our belly for eating — and to be a challenge to cinempost analyse their own role in our society whether everybody's head is really made for thinking.

What we are left in doubt about is whether everybody's head is really made for thinking.

This version of Condide is a sempty it is

the film.

This film ritual of love, freedom a just a nothing on which Marceau works dependence is not offered as information for fifty minutes at great expense. But he but can be recognised as a model is flogging a dead horse. Nothing comes right down to individual attitudes.

This "picture story of our homelas as Uwe Brandner describes the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing intended to be slow-moving so the film possible to achieve a very imposing the film possible to achie

works mainly with overall views, mines from his repertoire which are quite fixed allows the audience freedos dandide, which is just a pale shadow. For the film as a picture book which there is no meta-stat there are a produce and the samples of t

the film as a picture book which has anyone could excel in mime drama. There read at leisure, turning back a few is no material there that could produce an and pondering its relevance for their effect in the form of mime.

The could at least have expected Marposition.

The could at least have expected Marposition.

The could at least have expected Marposition of 200,000 Marks for his script choice graphic setting, which we are told, produced the film himself.

duced the film himself.

Mischa Gal with great effect.

(Frankfurier Rundschau, 23 Januar 11 Speless; confusion, which is only relieved by decorative one or two scenes by decorative cliché ridden arrangements.

(Kölner Stadi-Anzelger, 27 January 1971)

Marcel Marceau in his mimodrama 'Candide' premiered in Hamburg

construction of the play, but it is also in the aspect of social criticism in the play -

the mutual deception - on which the

team of directors in Darmstadt, Werner

Kreindl and Poter Zoman, based their

production concept.

surroundings.

fully judge its merits.

Hehrz-Ludwig Schneiders

(Handelsblatt, 26 January 1971)

and faded, indeed riduculous.

Marilyn Monroe lives again in a new play premiered in Darmstadt

Gerlind Reinshagen has written ten
radio plays and one for the stage

This is all in Gerlind Reinshagen's construction of the play, but it is also in entitled Doppclkopf, which was given its premiere at Frankfurt's Theater am Turm n 1968. It was later performed in Berlin. Berne and Amsterdam.

She has been working for two years on her latest play, The Life and Death of Marilyn Monroe, which was recently premiered at the Darmstadt Landes-

Gerlind Reinshagen says today that the point of her new play was to show how the masses identify themselves with the idol and the idol identifies himself or herself with the masses,

But the construction and performance of the play show clearly that she originally had a different intention in mind. The attic in which two young people try to resurrect their favourite stars with self hypnosis scems by the way and contrived. At the centre of the play must stand Marilyn Monroe and her fale.

From this point of view we see that Gerlind Reinshagen has created as a pattern for her play ceremonial directives for a cult or rite.

Some people might get the impression that they had strayed into a theatre presenting a Walpurgis night scene directed by Hans Neuenfels, portraying our life and times and lifting off all the

It meant immortality to her.

these lines as well.

A scene from The Life and Death of Marilyn Monroe" presented at Darmstedt (Photo: Pir Ludwig)

Hamburg production of Hacks' latest not so good

Since I've been acquainted with the musical I have learnt to like the operetta!" said Peter Hacks, and as far as his 'operetta for actors' Die schöne Helena is concerned one can but agree

This not only has Jacques Offenbach's fiery melodies and a witty bubbling dialogue, but also a fair degree of social

The story of Helen and Paris and their love that leads to the ten-year Trojan war is well enough known. Taking this as the basis for his play Hacks has written of the fight of powerful love against crudity.

If a victory for the goddess of love, Venus, whose ideals spread among the people like wildfire, ensues, then the powers-that-be, the warriors, the bankers and the priests could be in extreme

danger.
Hacks says: "Only time will tell whether love is all-conquering; love or crudity.

Men never give up hoping".
In the production at Hamburg's Thalia
Theater Boy Gobert was not sparing in
brochures or in machinery (the stage setting was by Toni Businger) nor did he go without getting some big-name actors, including Johanna von Koczian, Hubert von Meyerinck and Hubert Suschka.

Despite this the production was unsatisfactory. A comparison with the premiere at East Berlin's Deutsches Theater, directed by Benno Besson, shows one or

two reasons why.

Gobert pushed the satirical aspects of They certainly did not make this very obvious. But the main mistake they made Hacks' play too far into the background, toning down the attacks on petty bourwas to put Marilyn Monroe in the days geois narrow-mindedness and emphasising. when she was flourishing, the fifties. This made her obviously the contemporary of Mantovani's lush strings, Presley's early

the operatta aspects.

There was too little of the nalvety that pelvic rock, gold lame curtains and the Korean War. This all seems so outmoded Hacks called for in his play, the naivety of antiquity. Less awkward directness would undoubtedly have contributed to the cohesion of the whole. This is In addition the whole play seemed to particularly true of Hubert Suschka as the

drag and at times became boring. Only High Priest Calchus. character of Monroe herself scomed This character is the real motive force to gain in stature from scene to scene. behind the plot, the intriguer whose machinations in the cause of power and Dospite the well-known nude poses she became an ideal foreign body in her own

business drive the play along.
In Berlin Rolf Ludwig played this role quietly, cunningly and therefore appeared a far more insidious and menacing Calchas. Hubert Suschka belted the part out Dagmar Vetter wore the Monroe mask, along with Elisabeth Gassner and Marianne Lochert in a similar costume. Dagmar Vetter managed to don the smile that promises to make Monroe as immortal as and discussed his planned intrigues in advance with the audience by means of the Mona Lisa. It will take a few more performances of this play before we can

Johanna von Koczian fitted in wel with the reputation of Helen as being the most beautiful woman in Greece. There-

Continued on page 9"



We Brandner's first feature film I love you - I kill you is a film about the rules of a society that is dominated by those in power and whose freedom is only superficial. His story is simple, telling of the fate of a teacher who becomes a poacher and

thus the prey for his lover, the huntsman, The community in which the two men live is a village lying in a government reservation and enjoying certain privileges as a result.

The enemy are the wolves, dogs and anybody threatening the game population that only the government is allowed to

The poacher breaks the rules by giving himself hunting rights and, in the eyes of the community, changes into a wolf that must be exterminated. With this village Brandner shows a

trivial example of a utopian and apparently almost liberated society. People living there are contented, balanced and kind to one another.

Everybody from the hunter to the mayor knows his role and without feeling that this is a restriction of his in-

Love here is practised freely and without taboos. Relations between two men is treated as something normal, love with a woman is an exchange of money for love.

Language is no longer a means of expressing complicated individual experience. Instead it has been reduced to its function of necessary communication.

This society that seems to be almost "liberated" has intensified the apparatus guaranteeing order and accepts its rules as natural and no longer changeable. Drugs are readily available at chemists

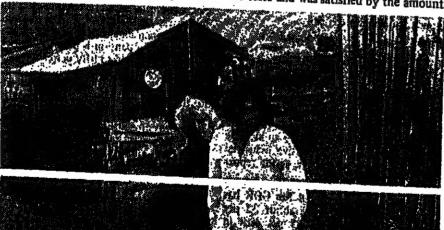
the 'free society' feeling of discontent in the bud. In cases view, against the hunter himself. of emergency they are provided by two

almost unemployed village policemen. The teacher's attempt to break out of the mechanism of the village logically ends with his death. The love of the hunter, played by Rolf Becker, for the teacher (Hannes Fuchs) is only possible as

long as the teacher respects the rules. When he does not use the gun that the hunter gave him out of love to shoot wolves and wild dogs but uses it to poach, he is using it, from the hunter's point of

As he has contravened the laws of the

When the hunter has the police shoot tion - its reversal.





Uwe Brandner's first film examines

village he loses his position as a human being in the eyes of the hunter and the villagers and assumes the position of a

his friend turned poacher the love between the two finds its logical continua-

But the hunter's love suddenly becomes an irritant. He had previously abided by the rules and was satisfied by the amount

the poncher now leads him to record, the actual core of Voltaire's the compulsions behind a system of contemplation of the philosophique — satire of Baroque freedoms are only on the surface. Sationalism! The maxims of the philo-

Meaning behind the scenes.

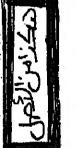
Appropriate to the construction of philomine and the whole story becomes gradually built up into a picture story in a puzzle, André des Breuil's cast the Hamburg Staatsoper are provided to the whole story becomes the present of the sevening with a few solo minus from the sevening with a few solo minus from the sevening with a few solo minus from the sevening with a few solo

A still from Brandner's film 'I love you'll kill you' (Photo: Brandner-Produits (1

The artistic ploy of showing the rise and fall of Marilyn Monroe in our days of psychedelic ritual might well have work-. For this would have shown that she was more than a sex symbol, like so many others who are long forgotten now. She would be shown as an Aphrodite, a woman on whom the whole of modern yearning for protection and comfort, the whole fear of living in the world today, could be projected. in her meased up life beneath the golden mask of the dream-factory star. suicide was not just a way out, a natural consequence, but also a chance to live on.

Gottfried Benn pointed out this aspect of suicide among writers. Gerlind Reinshagen seems to have been thinking along





EDUCATION

Investigation into children's leisure time activities

hat do children naturally do in their leisure time? The answer is simple - they scribble on stones, dig about in sandpits, paddle in streams and pools, build lairs and play Indians.

Or is this answer too optimistic? How can children do these things in a town? Where can they scribble? Where can they find sand? Where are there pools and streams where they are allowed to play?

Signs prohibit everything. Neighbours or the police are everywhere. As the children's natural impulses are suppressed, aggressions accumulate and one day they will be discharged in protest

This at any rate is the belief of Dr Herbert Klettke, Professor at Kiel College of Education. One day he decided that he was no longer satisfied with having his pupils painting and drawing on small, restricted canvases. He did not think that larger-size materials such as rolls of wallpaper or packing paper were much use either.

He therefore thought of going out into the open air and experimenting with "unrestricted areas". He wanted each

University statistics

Handelsblatt Industriekurier

ast summer term more than 293,000 and about 21,500 from abroad were registered at the 52 universities, technical universities and theological and ecclesias, tical academies in this country.

The Federal Statistics Bureau states that over 15,000 of students from schools in this country and about 1,200 of the foreign students were freshmen.

There were also registrations for 12,400 students who had been given leave of absence and six thousand visiting stu-

Statistics show that the social category of the freshmen's background home has changed in the course of the past few years. In the winter term of 1966/67 more than a third of students beginning their course came from an academic background. The figure for the 1969/70 winter term was about one quarter.

There is a constant increase in the number of sons and daughters of people who have not been to university themselves. In the 1969/70 winter ferm they made up 39,1 per cent compared with the figure of 31.3 per cent in the 1966/67

The Federal Bureau also announced that the proportion of workers in the total number of male employees had sunk between 1966 and 1969 from 53.1 to 53.9 per cent:

But the proportion of workers children at university rose from 6.5 to 10.6 per cent between the 1966/67 and 1969/70

In the 1969/70 winter term 26.1 per to teach road safety.

Over the course of the last few months of self-employed people who had them safety instruction geared to the various age ranges. Their work was commissioned by the Road Safety Council.



pupils to have several square yards space

Asphalt surfaces, gravelled areas or large sanded patches seemed suitable. He found what he wanted in the school playground - enough space for everyone to let off steam.

The Professor was aided by young people's interest in anything unusual and untried. He says, "With architectural models the natural size of figures and buildings and their true effect can only be imagined. Direct spatial experience is not possible until the model exceeds the size of its builder and can be walked in".

Apart from chalk and watercolours, natural materials such as sand, gravel, earth, stone, wood, grass and snow seemed particularly suitable as working materials. Hands and feet were the most usual tools.

For example children dipped their feet into a chalk tub or dragged them through a puddle. Stamping the feet or just pressing the loes produced a pattern such as a spiral on the ground, a primitive method of creative art.

Other pupils marked out their shadows. This method of art too is naive and helps the primitive creative urge to develop. When making out a shadow, the child's figure is simplified artistically as the central forms are omitted, leaving just one large contour.

This experiment begins with simple positions and then quickly goes on to more complicated stances and posttires. The compositional factor is greater in groups where both drawer and models are involved in the representational process.

During the work they criticise each other's work and exchange experiences. In an adventure game ten-year-olds are told to pretend that they are members of one of two tribes that can be distinguished from one another by the round or square shape of the houses they build.



Children's book fair

The greatest attraction for young visitors to the exhibition of children's books. Klingspor Museum in Offenbach is this 'Krabbelbuch'. The idea is that childs clamber through the openings of each brightly coloured wooden 'page' and so be in the truest sense of the word, bookworms. The exhibition will be open until

ing large compositions in unrestricted spaces. The materials used are chalk, sand and ashes formed by hand. The paintbrush which is otherwise so important thus loses its meaning. Lines are formed by the movement of the whole arm or are scratched in the ground with the feet. At any rate the whole body is being used.

Brick dust is used to provide colour. Pebbles picked out of unrefined gravel turned out to be an excellent material for making pavements or, in more refined

Professor Klettke and his pupils built broakwaters and dykes in a stream to make a harbour for rafts and boats.

Articles of clothing were stuffed so that the children could create scaracrows as sculptures. These figures were then arranged into groups of sweepers or pedes-

The children were completely overcome with enthusiasm when building an Indian camp with logs, branches and iwigs with the chief's hut in the middle. Building things with snow during the winter gave the children no less pleasure. They then build settlements, thus form
An igloo housing seven pupils was an experience for everyone taking part.

Finally Professor Klettke expense with a giant building game. He pa 2,000 bricks and told the childs build pillars, walls and towers we using rope or cement.

The cantilever principle was discwhen connecting two pillars. The followed by the erection of pa arches allowing wider spans and las to a striking reduction in the amour materials needed. The children coal a largish room of four straight wilk

Klettke has published his firm the richly illustrated Spicle, Alie appearing in the Otto Maler Verla

in the book he sums up, "Afterd observations and deliberations lan conclusion that the experime building a house, painting the heaping up said and boring hold basic creative experience as the proach most closely in their disc the reality that children and continually seek. I see this as a feet able advance and un amplification. usual working methods."

Gerhod West (Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 Januar)

Learning the rules of the road by rote is not enough

w traffic signs will become part of the city scene when revised traffic regulations come into force at the beginning of March. Road-users should make a through study of the new regulations and if they must be learnt, they must be

The Road Safety Council is pressing forward a new road safety course for schools and kindergartens. Small children too must know the meaning of the new traffic regulations.

The new traffic regulations have also resulted in other changes concerning children's safety on the roads Education alists and traffic experts have concen-trated their efforts on finding new ways



starting to use this method to make their children used to road conditions. One of the courses is intended for school-beginners, the other for children who are not yet old enough to attend school.

The new methods are based on the latest state of scientific investigations. They take into account above all that a mere recital of traffic regulations is not sufficient tou teach children about the dangers present on our roads.

This fact was shown by an experiment at a primary school in Munich. The children knew that traffic from the right had priority but almost half of them confused right with left. The traffic experts now place is store on clear educational aids with children can learn the rules of the control of the contr through play.

They are supported by the Ministr Transport in this respect. The fill state of Rhineland Palatinate miquick decision to contribute eight cent of the costs involved in prokindergartens with the necessary

Hebel Verlag of Rastatt has shown play material of this type can be an to the children's needs. The fin published painting books of educat value - the pictures of fairytale have been replaced by road scenes.

Pre-school Road Safety India published by the ADAC motoring sation aims in the same direction dren colouring in the pictures in books cannot escape the learning pr

That, experts believe, is the mint. Children must understand the regulation real situations and not just by This is the aim of the new method. road safety instruction,

(Suddeutiche Zeitung, 13 Janua)

Doctors discuss problems of infertility at Giessen

A sation at present but people rarely peak of the millions of women who emain childless though they do not take the Pill and desperately want children.

This subject is never dealt with outside a doctor's consulting room. Symptoms are not only physical. Doctors are confronted with carefully concealed and normally deep-rooted mental states more often than is generally assumed.

Recause of the submissiveness of their sex acquired through the millenia, women normally take the blame for the childlessness and suffer because of it.

While on the subject, it would be interesting to know how many couples are divorced because of a woman's childlessness where the biological "guilt" of her husband could be proved if only he were examined.

"All doctors giving advice on childless, ness know how difficult it is to persuade husbands to be examined," said Dr Helmut Koester, head physician of Glessen University's Women's Hospital, at the seventh Further Training Course for Gynaecology and Obstetrics in Glessen.

It is one of the most important functions of the gynaecologist to use all his psychological skill and persistence to remind husbands who are obviously sen-

Euro-transplant saves lives

As soon as the Starfighter belonging to the Federal Republic's armed forces landed at the Dutch military airfield at Sösterberg, the kidney it was carrying was transferred to the waiting ambulance and taken to Utrecht accompanied by flashing lights and blaring siron.

A few hours later an exhausted team of doctors in the Utrecht University Hospital were able to announce, "The kidney transplant has been successful, the condition of the patient is satisfactory".

This is only one example of the work

of Euro-Transplant, the organ bank for Europe set up in Lolden on the initiative of Dutch doctors.

What started off two years ago as two modest rooms in Leiden University Hospital has now become a modern computer centre containing the names and data of all patients with artificial kidneys in those European countries participating in the

Living kidneys are in short supply. If a donor with healthy kidneys dies or is killed in an accident, his data such as blood group and tissue type are sent by

Euro/Transplant operates night and day. The computer gives the data of the patient coinciding most closely with that of the donor, thus having the greatest lance of survival.

When the patient is selected, Leiden immediately calls out the team of doctors responsible for him. They are told to come to the hospital at once. People should be very grateful for the

computer in Leiden When removed from the donor's body, dneys can be kept for about eight

The Federal Republic, Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands are participating in Euro-Transplant, and cooperation with Britain is very close.

A total of fifty artificial kidney centres and fifteen special laboratories are all waiting for a call from Leiden.

(Hamburger Abendhiett, 25 January 1971)

The Pill is a favourite topic of conversitive in these matters that they play an equal role, Dr Koester says.

Stubborn and malicious prejudice play a great part when declaring the childless woman the guilty partner. Biological superstitition often causes feminine inse-

When doctors probe the background to a martiage, searching for the psychological reasons for sterility, and casually mention that it is not necessary to have an orgasm to conceive, they often discover the mental pressure produced by incorrect ideas in this field from the reaction of their women patients who sometimes burst into tears.

It is estimated that one marriage in twenty in this country remains childless though the couple want children. Another estimate claims that one and a half million marriages are affected by this

Ten per cent of the women coming to Giessen University Hospital want to consult doctors about childlessness. Medical statistics claim that ten per cent of all women who are under fifty when getting married remain childless.

"We don't want children," is the reason often given by these couples. But Dr Koester says that childless marriages nearly always remain childless for other reasons than family planning.

The majority of people affected are fortunately not sterile from an incurable congenital or acquired disorder. Both partners are to blame in one childless marriage in ten. The cause is unknown in a further ten per cent.

In the great majority of eighty per cent of childless marriages the causes are divided almost evenly between the sexes. In fifty to sixty per cent of the cases it is the woman who cannot bear children and in thirty to lifty per cent it is the husband who is infertile.

Many doctors still hold to the old belief that childless couples should wait for at least two years before consulting them

Speaking about this, Dr Koester says, This two-year limit seems untenable to me. Valuable time is lost. This is all the

more true as the ability to conceive clearly diminishes as the woman becomes older. The chances of wives in a childless marriage conceiving without medical advice are only ten per cent after two years of marriage and one to two per cent after

six years."
Dr Koester therefore recommends beginning treatment when the woman expresses this wish, however reluctantly.

Modern diagnostics allow the cause to be found in nearly every case and treatments too have been greatly ad-

Dr Koester believes that in a few years time it will even be possible to fulfil a couple's desire for children by implanting in the woman an ovum that has already been fertilised. Experiments are still being conducted on this method which would he used for those women with blocked

Gyneacologists will in future have to bear in mind Dr Koester's more practical reminder that mentally-induced infertility can be cured by psychiatric treatment.

Ottmar Katz/PAM
(Münchner Merkur, 26 January 1971)

Hacks' play

have to force home the point of her beauty. As a result, in her relationship with Paris she was much more the coquette and far less the sensuous woman.

However this coquetterie detracts somewhat from the figure of the woman who insists she will break off her marriage to Menelaos and lessens the effect of the triumph of love over crudity.

The situation is similar with Paris. In this role Hamburg's Heinz Trixner was quite the contrary of Fred Dürens in Berlin, far more concerned about putting over his own good looks rather than his intelligence. It is thanks, to superior intelligence that Parls avoids the trap that Calchas sets for him with Jupiter's oracle and fights his way through to liclen's

Gobert's mistake was to make the figures too much like the clicheed ideas the operatia while fulfilling the reautrements of the musical, complete with a ballet, chorus and orchestra.

The critical faculties of the actors and audience must be switched to the same, wavelength, but both were in the main switched off.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 28 January 1971)

Pill leads to decline in birth rate

The Pill has now been on the market I for ten years and doctors claim that twelve per cent of all women regularly take it. Public opinion pollsters speak of a figure of twenty per cent.

The first contraceptive Pill came on the market in the Federal Republic in 1961, Today, ten years later, thirty different brands are offered.

The Pill has therefore caught on. A survey recently conducted by Professor, Herbert Brehm of Frankfurt reveals that almost ninety per cent of the women on the Pill consider it to be the best means of contraception despite various sideeffects. One woman in three on the Pillfears harmful effects.

The advantages of the Pill, women say, are the almost one hundred per cent certainty of contraception, its pleasant, simple use and the fact that intimate relations can continue undisturbed. Because of this more and more women are going on the Pill.

A look at the birth rate shows this In the past five years the number of births in the Federal Republic has gone down by almost twenty per cent. many effects at During 1964 there were 1812 births for benefit."

every 1,000 inhabitants. The figure had

dropped to 14.8 by the end of 1969. But statistics claim that women on the Pill want an average of two children later on. As far as the much-discussed side-effects of the Pill are concerned, Professor Brehm states that a less intense sex drive, nausea, chest complaints, headaches

and increased weight are the most frequent and the most important.
The failure rate of the Pill, leading to to overall statistics. Unwanted preg-

nancles can usually be traced to incorrect

use of the Pill. the Pill for girls under sixteen but the Pro-Familia Society is more liberal - it will: even prescribe the Pill for thirteen-yearolds if necessary and if it believes that a pregnancy at that age can have far more

serious results... Professor Staemmler, the head physibirth rate caused by the Pill will have.

many effects and not all will be to our at all to do with each other.

Helprich do

Ball in brain cures Parkinson's disease

Frankfurter Rundschau

The idea of a person having a small I metal ball placed somewhere in his brain where it could be heated when necessary sounds a little like science

But Freiburg University Neurosurgical Hospital and the Elektrowarme Institut of Essen have helped to make this come true. This method will be used to cure a syndrome known and feared as Parkinson's disease or paralysis agitans.

Parkinson's disease can be recognised increased muscular tension, expresionless features, stiff, slow movements, a shuffling gait and a rhythmic trembling of

Fortunately medicine has some answers to the disease, especially its initial stages; Drugs and exercise therapy alleviate pain and inconvenience even though the complaint gradually progresses.

When all treatment has failed, there is always the chance that a stereotactic operation will have some success. This operation demands care and precision from the surgeon. He must first examine exactly the diseased part of the brain with a special viewing instrument, then bore a hole in the appropriate part of the skull, insert a tube or an electrode and finally eliminate the cause of the disorder

by chemical or physical means. The method of electro-coagulation has proved best. A high voiting current quickly turns the tip of an electrode hot,

thus coagulating the surrounding tissue. This method has only one snag. The old condition can return sooner or later. It does not always return by a long chalk but there are several cases where it does. The same course of treatment is then

needed once again. To avoid repeated surgical operations, neurologists in Freiburg have thought up the trick of placing a metal ball in the brain. As a report of the Working Community of Industrial Research Assoclations states, they prefer small hollow cylinders to the spherical form in cases of doubt. But the principle is the same.

A cylinder of this type is inserted during the first operation. It will cause no damage so long as a number of important

niles have been remembered. The metal or alloy must be non-toxic and not affected by corrosion and must be as light as possible. Because of the desired effects, suitable electrical qualities are also demanded.

None of these demands have proved too great. And the results? When symptoms typical of Parkinson's disease occur after a stereotactic operation, the unwanted pregnancies, is no more than a metal cylinder can be heated by induc-small fraction of one per cent, according tion — a current is produced by a magnetic field outside the brain.

If the alloy, induction coils, voltage and intensity are correctly adjusted to one The Federal Medical Chamber has another the temperature can be raised to recommended doctors not to prescribe: sixty or seventy degrees centigrade within a matter of minutes. The tissue coagulates once again without the patient being bothered too much.

The advantages of this procedure are obvious. The use of inductive heating in the treatment of Parkinson's disease provides a particularly good example of the interrelationship between specialised subcian of Ludwigshafen Women's Hospital, interrelationship between specialised sub-has already, warned. "The decline in the jects such as neurology and technology that seem at first glance to have nothing

nefit". Helurich Apert | PAM (Frankfurter, Bundschau, 26 January 1971)



THE ECONOMY

High wage claims mean inflation or unemployment Would the economic upswing in 1968, '69 and '70 not have been less steep and

Rolner Stadt Anzeiger

remarkable record was recently set A up in North Rhine-Westphalia. Basic pay for workers in industry rose to about seven Marks per hour. What is more amazing is the rate of increase concealed in this figure.

Within a year wages have risen by more than thirteen per cent. This is the greatest boom that there has been in Federal Republic industry. Percentages that run into two figures should not become the general rule, however.

According to the committee of economic experts, which publishes an annual appraisal of the economic situation, workers in industry had caught up on the rest of the working population by the end of 1969 if their wages were lagging behind prior to this.

This excessively hasty judgment has been overtaken by what has happened in reality. Unions certainly did not eat humble pie in 1970.

Wage and salary carners who were given short measure during the upward sweep of the economy towards the boom sent in yet another bill. Now, however, not even the most generous observer would say there was ground still to be made up.

High wage claims in the present situa-tion will drive the economy either towards inflation or unemployment.

If demand continues at a high level in all branches of the economy and prices continue to rise in other countries as well as here it would not be difficult for Federal Republic firms to pass off higher wages bills in higher prices. This is the inflationary alternative.

However, if the high level of economic activity subsides, and there are clear indications that it will, there will be less room for bumping up prices because of more intense international competition.

In these circumstances extravagant wage demands will lead to cuts in profits. This in turn will make companies less boom under control. Despite sending in inclined to increase their production capacity and take on new contracts. If dernier cri the effect was no better than investments are cut in circumstances such in 1964-65. is these, it will quickly lead to cuts in Professor Giersch, formerly a member

Conomic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has shown that he has courage. With

his annual economic report, published

this year on 21 January, he stared the unions and industry in the face and told

in their prices and wages policy

According to Professor Schiller some

proposed price increases and a number of

wage claims had been implemented al-

though they did not fit in with the state of the market.

Until undue price increases and wage

rises were stamped out the Bundesbank

would not lower Bank Rate further and

them the way things would be!

calculations,

manpower, that is to say unemployment.
Inflation and unemployment are both
no use to employees. This is a fact that every trades union leader should bear in mind, even if he is blinded by last year's successes and would like to continue in

the same vein, using wages policies as a lever for a redistribution of incomes. This attitude will not achieve what union leaders are hoping for. In 1970 wages and salaries were about 67 per cent of the total national income, which was an all-time high. But this is a pendulum and it will swing in the other direction.

An economic setup that depends upon profitability of companies is not so designed that it could become unhinged by wages policies. Either the trades unions will come to their senses in good time or they will be forced to do so by

For one thing is virtually certain: either via the diversion of a long period of inflation with a resultant collapse or as a direct outcome the labour market will react to an explosive increase in prices.

As the demand for workers declines the chances that those still employed will be able to boost their paypackets will be-come slimmer. That the Bundesbank will join in this game, despite the fact that their President is named Klasen, can hardly be doubted.

His statements after the last meeting of the Central Bank Committee have made it clear that the credit squeeze will not be relayed any further because wage claims

are too high.

The Bundesbank seems to be prepared to run the risk of lapsing into recession as long as excessive demands are not made on the gross national product.

It is regrettable that we have had to come to this pretty pass. As our ex-periences of 1966-67 have schown a confrontation with the Bundesbank which arose in those days because the then government's budgeting was not watertight — can be a risky business.

Today's economic tension would be less severe if the economic policies affecting industry had been able to bring the all the weapons that are praised as being

of the committee of experts, spoke therefore of removing some of the mystique from industrial and economic policies fact increase its effect on economic

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

persistent if Karl Schiller and Franz Josef Strauss had not given the economy so

many pep-pills during the 1967 slump? On the other hand there is the question whether the slump would not have lasted much longer if measures had not been taken to pull us out of it. The answer must be yes. If the correct measures are taken in good time these undoubtedly exercise a stabilising influence on the

But we know now that no miracles can be expected from this quarter. This is not fault of politicians who leap into action usually when it is too late. It is partly the fault of the insufficient equipment on hand which is not effective

For instance revaluation of the Mark was not so effective as had been expected when the step was taken in the autumn of 1969. It did not affect the state of the economy and bring about price stability in the way that was hoped.

The same should be said of the government's budgeting policy, which was, as we can now see, better than it was cracked up to be! In 1970 government spending went up by only seven per cent, while the gross national product increased by a good twelve per cent.

Despite the surcharges to income tax and corporation tax and the credit squeeze imposed by the Bundesbank, the effects of which have been to a large extent counteracted by the flow of foreign exchange to this country, the boom may well have been insufficiently

braked.

If this is the case it should be taken as proof that incomes policies are not, as some people have been known to claim, a minor battle separate from the main theatre of war. Controlling these spheres is particularly difficult. A middle road must be found between complete freedom to fix wages and salaries and charge whatever prices are wanted on the one liand, and a prices and incomes freeze on the

Concerted action has not come up with any ideas that could be put into practice. The government with its moralising appeals with regard to wage demands and the fixing of price levels is starting where Ludwig Erhard left off and talking until it gets tired of talking.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 26 January 1971)

MARKETING Civil service

and he asked whether this would not in fact increase its effect on economic needs managemen Cigarettes — to advertise or overhaul not to advertise henever the problems of civil's

vice officials arise sins of emissions of the shift of emphasis from the authorem banned in America. And in Britain administration able to cope with the dangers of cigarette smoking.

Since 1965 there have been no cigarette Problems arising from this shift advertisements on British television and emphasis have still not been answer in the recent Royal College of Physicians' The organisation and modus operand, 180-page report "Smoking and Health" the civil service, its statute and a British doctors called for all-round bans salaries due to the various grades ton cigarette advertising and legislation to never in accordance with the new dela compel cigarette manufacturers to print warnings on their packets about the The Confederation of Federal Repuls possible dangers to health.

Civil Servants at its annual general me. The anti-nicotine brigade in Britain and ing, held this year at Bühlerhöhe in a America has given a new impulse to those Black Forest, selected one problem fix people in this country who want to the many to discuss, one with an attax silence the advertisers' trumpet-blowing tive label: Modern management in and subject the cigarette industry to stringent State control.

It was stated unanimously that the or Health Ministry in Bonn suggesting that service must become speedier, me the government should decide the ways in flexible and more effective in its way which tobacco manufacturers may or working if it is to fulfil all its du may not promote their products and if ranging from transport planning possible whether to ban advertising altohousing, town and country planning gether.

Predictably those affected by limiting civil service can learn much from industing those affected by animals advertising have not taken kindly to Kate Strobel's Ministry's suggestions. The Central Committee of Federal Republic Adno one explained clearly unless we take the American definition — people whose other people to work for them.

Continued from page 10 different sectors of the public service. Their jobs have been upgraded and they have received additional allowances.

the industrial manager must 'maxizis', profits' while the civil-service many To their shame the civil service repremaximises 'effectiveness' is enlightenes sentatives meeting at Bühlerhöhe said nothing about the financial implications of increasing specialisation and the de-mand for efficiency and a greater work One example is the Bundesbahn (Feb eral Railways), whose President, Ilem

Maria Oeftoring, spoke on the many ment methods employed by the railway. As a public service industry and a high Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher mildly criticised the go-slow of officials in tax offices which went under the banner of "service according to rights and the Law." He repudiated the right to strike once again as a measure that will endanger the professional civil service.

Well-meaning confessions to the professional civil service are, however, of little help if reforms lag behind and civil servants are so frustrated that they have to resort to dubious methods of protest in their impatience.

The meeting at Bühlerhöhe made it clear just how much lost ground has still to be made up. Carl-Christian Kaiser (DIE ZEIT, 22 January 1971)

There is some justification for the concern that has been caused by the possibility of introducing such farreaching powers. Anyone who is in favour of a free competitive economy would be in no doubt about the role played in this by advertising. Ads are the most important means of communication between those who supply and those who demand.

Without advertising it would be unthinkable that shortly after their introduction complicated new products could be so successful on the market that they could be mass-produced and become available to the broadest sectors of society.

Those manufacturers whose products are not so easily differentiated from each other at first glance, such as the producers of soap powders and cigarettes, are more than ever dependent on the power of advertising to bring home to the public the peculiar properties of their brands.

Whoever wants to clamp down on all advertising in any one branch of industry must pause to consider the sense of taking such a step. It is not sufficient to point out the undeniable connection between heavy smoking and susceptibility to cancer. The question that must be asked is whether a cut in advertising of tobacco products really brings about a reduction in smoking.

Anyone who has taken the difficult step of trying to "give it up" will know that it makes little difference whether "they" are advertised or not.

This is borne out by observations made by advertising experts in Britain and Italy where the tobacco industries have for a number of years been unable to use the most attractive media for advertising radio and TV.

In Britain tobacco industry turnover has risen annually by about 2.7 per cent and in Italy by as much as 3.5 per cent.

The fact that the Italian ban camo less from the expedients of health than as a protectionist measure should serve as a warning to us.

It takes between four and eight million Marks to launch a new brand of eigarettes. the industry is not allowed to advertise there is a danger that the present state of the market will become fossilised and the competitiveness of newcomers will be diminished.

Nor we should we overlook the attempts of American tobacco giants to gain access by the back door to the smoker's living room, following the ban on television advertising. Sport meetings,



sponsored by tobacco manufacturers have

become common and wherever there is

television coverage of a major sporting event the stadium is likely to be littered

with eigarette advertisements.

ettes any more healthy.

It is welcome news that advertisers now

aim at the 30-year-olds, do not portray

surroundings where young people are

likely to gather in their advertising and no

longer try to make it sound a harmless

pursuit with claims that their product is

of highest purity" and can be "enjoyed

However, it would be misplaced to

mature cowboy hero with a cigarette in his mouth less of an example to an

impressionable youth than a 20-year-old puffing away? There are unlimited possi-

bilities of reaching the goal, which is still

Moreover it seems likely that young

people are less affected in the choice of

whether or not to buy cigarettes by advertising than by their immediate sur-

roundings and what they see filmstars and

Young people today live in a world

where they are considered responsible for

their own actions at an earlier age than

their parents were and in which they are

character when it comes to being led like

young, potential smokers the dangers of

cational programme using the same media

hand hanging slackly from a flower-covered coffin with a cigarette between

the fingers. The caption — ashes to ashes!

Hans Otto Eglau

sheep by an idol or a fashion,

infortunately all too often immature of

to sell as many cigarettes as possible, by a

roundabout route.

pop idols do.

experienced people.

All's well in this country's furniture industry

We cannot give enough warnings about the dangers that would arise if this were The second Federal Republic furniture copied here. Using competitive sport to fair was a bigger success than the first. Members of the furniture manupush slogans for tobacco would bring the nicotine habit above all to the younger generation, the very people whom Health facturing industry were "extraordinarily pleased" with the results achieved. The Minister, Käte Strobel wants to protect export trade above all exceeded all from the dangers of smoking. expectations. In order to keep the politicians in Bonn quiot Federal Republic cigarette manufac-

Although the fair was from the point of view of the exhibitors a purely national turers have agreed to be most restrained affair, one in seven of the 60,000 visitors in their appeal to the younger generation. came from abroad.

Five years ago they agreed whole-heart-edly that no person in their advertise-The proportion of visitors from abroad was thirty per cont up on the last furniture fair in 1969. The total number ments should give the appearance of being younger than 25. They agreed that of visitors was twenty-five per cent.up on their advertising should not be seen in connection with sporting events. Nor would they claim that filters make eigar-

the previous fair.
Chairman of the furniture industry association. Dr. Manfred Thome, in the closing speech to the press emphasised that the prices forecast before the fair began had been proved right by the train of business.

On average price increases were be-tween five and eight per cent. Older designs were generally speaking not af-fected and in cases where more efficient production methods had been introduced older designs were actually marketed expect major cuts in smoking as a result of such self-imposed limitations. Why is a

As far as design is concerned soft lines and gentle curves are in vogue. Dr Thome says that this is to provide a welcome contrast from the austere rectangular furniture of the working world.

Pop designs were quite prevalent in furniture designed for children's and teenagers' rooms. Materials such as perspex, chromium and aluminium are in greater use in children's rooms than before. But the dominant material is still

According to spokesmen for the industry wood makes up 55 per cent of furniture now on the market. Metal is second, a long way behind with seventeen per cent and then plastics with sixteen per cent. The remainder is covering twelve per cent.

- The industry is viewing the future with It is impossible to bring home to these great optimism. Between 1960 and 1970 production in the furniture industry went nicotine by bans or regulations. They must be reached by a long-term eduup one hundred per cent. In the same period the average increase in production throughout industry was only eighty per as the cigarette industry and the same cent.

This trend is expected to continue in the seventies. Productivity per capits of Short-term shock effects such as a recent poster issued by the Health Mithe workers in the industry is high and nistry are not the way. This showed a there is no question of low-productivity small firms. The move towards greater concentration of the industry into major companies is viewed by the industry as a whole calmly.
(Handelsbiatt, 26 January 1971)

(DIE ZEIT, 29 January 1971)

Mood of impatience at annual economic report

For one thing there would be no premature relaxing of the measures imtime has come to give industry any posed by the State to queli the boom by encouragement to steer an expansive removing tax reliefs on investments. Nor would the surcharges made to income tax

the health of the industrial sector of the the SPD rank ar

the required minimum reserves of comtrades unions will listen to Schiller's In other words, the government and the bank of issue do not yet feel that the cause for hope on this score.

In general the annual economic report produced few sensations this time. The economic data on which the government has been working have been common

The line to be taken in economic policies this year was discussed at the meeting of the economic advisory committee for public works,

One striking fact, however, is how far the government is aiming to win the approval of industry. The government's dmission that it wants to strengthen the state of the market shows that it is concerned that it could lose the confidence of industrialists, if this has not already occurred.

Professor Schiller himself once said that economic affairs policies are fifty per cent psychology.

(Hannoversche Alfgemeine, 22 January 1971)

kopf of the Ministry of the Interior called on the civil servants at Bühlerhöhe to have a keener eye to costs. This is pleasing sound in the ear of taxpayers.

But how is this keen eye to be directed to costs? Is a social welfare worker being more efficient by visiting several of his charges fleetingly in a day, or by spending ole working day with one serior case of hardship?

conservation of the environment, I

What exactly is mount by 'managemes

The difficulties begin with drawing the

demarcation line between a good manage

in industry and a good manager is the

civil service. Ernst Kern's suggestion the

technical organisation the railways a

employ an industrial technique, name

Maximising effectiveness in the case

the railways has an economic aspect as

touches on borderlines where public administration should create just or bet-

ter social conditions. The question of

how far the many branches of the chil

service can be managed in the same way as industrial concerns was thus touched

Similarly with a detailed problem

modern management, the analysis

costs and returns. State Secretary Hart-

electronic data processing.

other people to work for them.

but of little value in practice.

Another subject besides efficiency that cropped up at these discussions was how Individual achievements on the part civil servants could be fairly rewards when a rigid scheme of salaries applied Would it not be better for the various branches of the civil service to have their own special arrangements for remuneral ing their workers? The powers-that-be in the upper echelons of the civil service turn a deaf ear to such suggestions.

One or two groups of civil servants have already chalked up partial successes of the way to achieving special pay rates for

Continued on page 11

ORDER FORM

! / We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE at the following rates

Deutsche Marka U.S. Dollare Pounda Sterling Six months (Underline whatever applicable) The amount may also be paid in your country's ourrency Mesars / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Please return the completed order form to: THE GERMAN TRIBUNE · FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMEN 22 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Hamburg 22 · Federal Republic of Germany

This clear indication that something is and corporation tax be repaid while the amiss will not please the trades unions knowledge for some weeks. two sides of industry continued to ignore and will probably put a few backs up in expect to be lectured to by the government in their wages policies and many SPD members are waiting impatiently for more efficient financing of domestic reforms and other government expenditure.

It is not clear how long Karl Schiller and the government in general will be able to steer their stabilisation course in the face of these pressures.

It is doubtful whether industrialists and

Polarised headlights present serious problems

With traffic as dense as it is nowa-days motorists have to drive with dipped headlights virtually all the time in the evening so as not to blind oncoming blinding oncoming traffic.

Unfortunately even dipped headlights so restrict vision that there is often no alternative to slowing down, yet motorists frequently fall to do so, which can lead to serious accidents.

Dipped headlights as at present in use are thus far from ideal and badly in need of improvement. Iodine headlights are

Scooters make a comeback

Increasing demand for motorcycles has yet to lead to a run on scooters probably because motorcycling has been rediscovered as a decidedly sporting ven-ture whereas scooters, which boast neither the speed nor acceleration of bikes, are in many cases considered to be lame

Yet it was the easy handling and relative comfort of scooters that prompted many motorcyclists to change over to scooters years ago. They are all now carowners. So why need scooters be expected to make a comeback?

Originally designed more or less as a motor car on two wheels the scooter from the start afforded protection from rain and dirt sprayed from the road by the vehicle in front.

Whatever the weather a scooter driver arrives at work with clean shoes. Unless there is a downpour headgear and a raincoat afford sufficient protection from nil, it is an optical impossibility. the elements - except during the winter,

These advantages were of little importance as long as cars made good progress in town and city centres were not congested. Those were the days.

In rush-hour traffic, surveys have revealed, only ten per cent of city traffic is on the move. The rest is temporarily held up by jams. These figures do not apply to motorcycles and scooters, though. They take up so little space that they can almost always wend their way through without endangering other road-users.

They are easier and more time-saving to park, too. There is room for them both at the roadside and in public and private car

After the war when the motor scooter was designed no one could have anticipated that the maxi would one day be fashionable. The designers were thinking in terms of a woman's vehicle, though, an elegantly styled two-wheeler with clean lines and a comfortable footplate.

Scooters present no problems for either midi- or maxi-wearers and the ample shinguards afford protection from both wind and rain.

Will, the soooter stage a comeback similar to that the motorcycle is ex-periencing, albeit for different reasons? Imports more than doubled last year and domestic manufacturers also report an increase in demand.

Not only the Mofa, a lightweight for which is driving-licence is not required, but also small scooters with shopping baskets are proving a useful aid for bouseauties.

No matter what they are used for motor scooters cost little to buy and still less to maintain. The prospects for the humble scooter are promising. (Telegraf, 24 January 1971)

Polarised light, on the other hand, is a solution that would be ideal and attempts to make it suitable for road traffic are

So far, however, it has not been an economic proposition, it was stated at the Osram traffic forum in Eichstätt. It calls for too powerful a current and conventional bulbs cannot cope.

The introduction of three-phase dynamos, far more powerful than the previous variety, and iodine lamps using roughly twice the normal current has nonetheless brought us one step nearer polarising

Polarised headlights would be the ideal solution because they eliminate all danger of blinding. Polarised light rays stay at one level only:

A second polariser lets light through unimpeded when the polarisation levels of both are parallel and cuts it out completely when they are at right angles

What happens in practice is this: Special foil on the headlight polarises the light. The driver wears special bifocal spectacles the top half of which consists

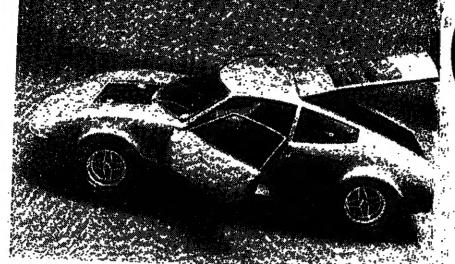
The result is that the light from the driver's own headlights is let through and he has a well-lit road shead of him. The light from the oncoming vehicle, which is also polarised, is not let through, though.

Bifocal lenses have the advantage that the driver only needs to use the polarised section for oncoming traffic. When the road is clear he can look through the lower half and make full use of the light of his own powerful headlights.

The introduction of polarised light would involve a number of difficulties since there would have to be a changeover period of several years. All motorists would need to wear polarised spectacles regardless; whether or not their own headlights were polarised - those of oncoming vehicles might be and would then blind unaided drivers badly.

This drawback could, of course, also be offset by using, during the change-over period, polarised full headlights and con-ventional, or better still, polarised dipped beams for use with oncoming traffic.

Polarised headlights would also make it



stressed windscreens, which tend to depolarise light, by neutral glass.

A major diawback of polarised light is that a fair amount of light is lost through polarisation. Only about 25 per cent is actually put to use. In order to shine enough light on the road ahead 120-watt bulbs must be used and more powerful generators incorporated in motor veh-

What is more, all indicators would have to be three times as powerful as at present, which would generate so much heat that rear lights and so on would need to be completely redesigned.

Polarised light, then, would be ideal in effect but in practice its introduction would create considerable difficulties, particularly during the transition period. It remains doubtful whether it will be introduced in the foreseeable future.

Helmut Kümmel (Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 January (971)

Every third car in Europe is a Volkswagen

One new car in three in Europe and nearly one in six in the world rolled off the assembly lines of one of the 61 works in this country last year.

The 1970 production figures were slightly up on the previous year at 4.25 million vehicles, production for the home market being a quarter of a million up at 3.84 million.

The increase in the number of cars manufactured by Federal Republic subsidiaries overseas was nothing spectacular, rising from: 576,000 in 1969 to slightly over 600,000 last year.

Domestic motor manufacturers' turnover in 1970 was sixteen per cent up on 1969. Sales of motor vehicles of all kinds amounted to nearly 42,000 million



BMW and Ford premieres at Brusse motor show

The fiftieth Brussels motor showk up to its promise of being one of most magnificient in the show's his Several world premieres played no r. part in further emphasising the portance of the Brussels show.

The Ford GT 70, the BMW 2000 Touring and a number of Italian-design specials proved to be most attra exhibits. The DAF 55 Marathon proved to be an eye-catcher.

The Ford GT 70, to judge by prototype at least, must be a rocket wheels. The most powerful version in range will reach a top speed of 290 k (180 miles an hour).

A thoroughbred racing two-seater w a centre-mounted angine, it is a dia descendant of the GT range that worth Le Mans four years in succession fide and drivers and designers from several out tries joined forces in work on the GT.

It has a two-door plastic body mount on a safety cage of steel struts, All 6 wheels are independently suspended. has disc brakes and four engines : available, not to mention four- or fo

speed differential gearboxes.

The 2.6-litre V6 engine develops horse power, the three-litre V6 [28] the 1.6-litro engine with four valves cylinder 120 horse power and a standard version of the 1,600 cc 86 h For the time being a short run is not built for competition purposes. It requis to be seen whether the GT 70 will go into

full-scale series production.
The new two-litre fuel injection ag: from BMW, developing 130 horse post-is the most powerful and up-todis sporting four-cylinder engine BMW bet-ever manufactured for more than research purposes. It has a compression ratio 10:1, boasts a maximum torque of 18 mkp at 4,500 rpm, accelerates to six) from a standing start in 9.2 seconds #

reaches a top speed of 120 miles an how Its streamlined design with the cutawing back is described by the manufactures: a synthesis of saloon, coupe and tour The rear seats can be folded forward: increase luggage space. It has the san models.

The BMW 2000 til Touring will launched on the domestic market on occasion of the opening of the new Enoffices in Hamburg this April;
In the past the DAF 55 has only be convertible to the new Marathon version.

by means of tuning kits. It is now got into series manufacture as the fait! DAF in production. Broad flashes and restyled rear end distinguish it from the DAF 55 de luxe.

The new BMW 2000 til Touring at the

Juess who's got more 747s than any other airline?



Pan Am 747s are now flying across the Atlantic to the U.S.A. From the U.S.A. to the Carlbbean. And to the Middle Pacific, the South Pacific and the Orient.

Wherever you go on our 747, it won't add a penny to your fare.

All you have to do is call a Pan Am® Travel Agent. Or call Pan Am. And say you want the plane with two wide aisles and wide-

screen movies. And the separate sections for smokers and nonsmokers. And the extra blue-and-gold stewardesses. And the In-Flight Service Director who's in charge of everything.

In other words, just ask for the plane that has it all.

*Available at nominal cost.

World's most experienced airline. which spire a 12th and the first that the property of the spire and the first the control of the spire.